Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1516.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For Boston,

The Schooner

SALLY,

ASA SCUDDER, Master,

NOW lying at Chesnut-street wharf; will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

Joseph Anthony, & Co.

For Sale on board said Scooner,

A few barrels of flat MACKAREL.

July 13. *5t

Persons having freight on board the said schooner, are desired to call immediately for the same.

For Amsterdam.

THE SHIP

Four Friends,

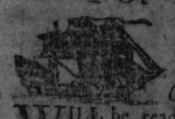
JOSEPH GLENN, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient speed, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or

Jesse & Rob. Waln.

July 11. dtf

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP

CHARLOTTE,

C. F. Danenberger, Master.

WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to

George Pennock,

No. 103, Market-street.

July 7. 2aw3w

LANDING,

At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.

For Sale by

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut-street.

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.

July 5. mwf

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner

Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

June 12. dtf

Last Exhibition

IN the great Dancing Room of Mr. M'Dougall, South Fourth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut street, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Automatons which have excited the admiration of the connoisseurs, will absolutely leave forever their astonishing exercises, on Friday the 22d of this month. After the experiments of natural philosophy, the artificial lady will exhibit several fire works without powder or smell.

Entrance half a dollar—Children half price.

July 12. 3awt22

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

The Shareholders

Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,

ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

July 1. §16t.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House; SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, to-gether with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet deep; the adjoining lot is about 96 feet deep to Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, a street which leads from Chesnut-street to Carter's alley into Dock-street at the back. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, each of them forty feet in length, the other thirty-four feet, each containing two stories, two parlours and a large kitchen, extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot adjoining to the eastward between this house and the stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for 400 dollars per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrance.

Apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

3awtf

UMBIA HOUSE

hool for young Ladies.

OMBRIDGE with much pleasspect, returns her sincere acfor the liberal encouragement during four years residence in assures her friends and the m intending to decline her e a superior arrangement for nt accommodation of her anch of useful and polite arly attended to by Mrs. masters excelling in their

ce and Eleventh Streets.

§ 1mstf

fectly healthy; and made extensive garden and lot e house.

Federal-Street Theatre.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Boston Theatre, will receive Proposals from any person, or company, for the lease of the Theatre in Federal-street, for a term not exceeding five years.

Also, to be let, The Dwelling House part of the same building, and the cellar under the same. For terms of lease, inquire of

THOMAS BARTLETT, *Pro's Clk.*

Boston, July 5. d14t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to sell a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Vine-sttreet, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-street, sixteen feet, and in depth, southward, seventy five feet, bounded on the north side by Vine-street, on the east by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the south by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the west by another lot then about to be granted to Joseph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all persons against purchasing the above described property, the same having been mortgaged by the said Richard Lake to William Spade

SARAH SPADE.

July 14. eo2w

THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. GEORGE, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Monday the 24th of July, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

GEORGE DAVIS.

N.B. Several Members to be balloted for.

July 14. eot24

LANDING,

AT South-street Wharf, from on board schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, from St. Thomas, a Cargo of

Coffee, Sugar, and Rum.

For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-street.

July 10. §10t

Wants Employment,

IN a store, a Man who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and understands accompts. Apply at No. 50, North Fifth Street, and Cherry-alley.——Any reputable place will suit.

July 10. *3t

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A Healthy Woman with a good breast of milk, may hear of a place by applying at the Printing Office of this paper.

July 10. *3t

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital, it cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.

Chairman of the Board of Health.

July 8. §

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.

THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snowhill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of MARYLAND on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

250 Barrels

Connecticut Herrings, and 250 barrels of Beef,

For Sale on board the schooner Prudence, Crooked Billet Wharf—or by

EZEKIEL HALL,

Jones's Wharf,

July 15. 3t

Curious & Elegant Representations

Of A GREAT VARIETY *of* BIRDS,

In which, their REAL PLUMAGE is preserved, and which are sold as cheap as common prints, by

JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut Street.

July 15. 3t.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,

GRIFFITH EVANS,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§

I THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial prosings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-sttreets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

July 10th, 1797.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of seven and a half dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be retained by the President and Managers for the purposes of paying the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes of the Stockholders.

June 12th, 1797.

Resolved,

That the subscription opened for one hundred additional shares of stock, conformable to a resolution of the 11th January, 1796, be now closed, and that the stock of the Company consist of twelve hundred instead of thirteen hundred shares.

WM. GOVETT, Secretary.

July 10. m&w1w m&tu3w

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of

Nutmegs, Cloves and mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn street.

may 30 d&f

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHEREAS sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thought expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

NOTICE.

THE holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.

July 12. 6t

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,

No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,

103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by

JOHN CLARK,

No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

For Bourdeaux.

The Ship

E C H O,

Captain G. Boys,

At Wiling and Francis' wharf; will sail in 15 days. For freight or passage, apply to

FRANCIS COPPINGER,

No. 221, South Front Street.

July 18. d15t.

NOW LANDING,

At HAMILTON'S WHARF,

AND FOR SALE BY

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149 South Front-street,

The Cargo of the Snow Liberty, direct from Bourdeaux, viz.

76 pipes of high proof, well flavored Brandy

300 casks of superior Red Wine, fit for the East India market.

He has on hand,

A few casks of English Porter in bottles, Spermaceti Candles in boxes, and a few packages of Calcutta Goods.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SAID SNOW

Liberty

John Wallace, Commander;

Burthen between between 13 and 1400 bbls. in complete order. Apply as above

July 17. ¶3t

For Sale,

The noted fast sailing Schooner

William & Sarah,

BURTHEN upwards of seven hundred barrels, just arrived from Jamaica, and lying at Chesnut-street wharf. This vessel is only nine months old, is well equipped in all respects, is burthensome and well constructed for a West India trader. Apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Who have for Sale, now landing from on board said Schooner,

High proof well flavored Jamaica Spirits, Sugars of the first quality, a few bags Coffee and Pimento

July 17. d1w

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the Unversity of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—ws tf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 23wtf

Stolen or Strayed,

ON the 12th inst. out of the Commons of Philadelphia, a brindled Cow, marked with the letters I. N. S. in different places, a white face which extends over one of her eyes, a little white on the back near the rump, her body and end of her tail white, a piece cut off the under part of her off ear, and the lop cut off her near one. Any person returning the said Cow to JOHN SIMPSON, Catharine-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

July 18. 3t

Philadelphia Alms-House,

11th July, 1797.

THE Managers of this Institution, anxious to promote the necessary accommodations and relief of the sick and afflicted Poor therein, wish to appoint five respectable, well recommended women, suitably qualified to act as Nurses, in the several wards or apartments, where such may be necessary.

For which purpose, offers or proposals, accompanied with suitable recommendations in writing, will be received here on or before Saturday, 5th August ensuing.

By order of the board of Managers.

JOHN CUMMINGS, *Steward.*

July 17. dtA5

Wanted in a Private Family,

A Steady middle aged Woman, in the capacity of an Housekeeper, and to render other reasonable services. Sobriety, integrity, and mildness of temper, are indispensable recommendations, without which none need apply.

Also, for Sale,

Eleven years of the time of an indented servant Girl, who is good tempered, smart, active and useful. Apply at this office.

July 17. ¶3t

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—3t

Sale of Madeira Wine.

WILL be sold at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at No. 108 South Water-street, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days,

40 PIPES OF LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA WINE,

Old and fit for immediate use.

JOHN CONNELLY, *Auctioneer.*

July 17

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes

adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, West-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan, for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

George Dobson,

No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,

Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.

Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.

Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.

4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.

Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.

The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97. d. tf.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best

Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces

March 7. tf

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Dividend for the last half year, declared by the Directors this day, is one dollar on each share of the Stock of this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorised to receive it, at any time after the 20th inst.

EBEN HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 10. w&st2 th

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 23w 6w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *July* 19.

The pilot of the sloop Mentor informs, that the French privateer which captured the Asiu, was seen cruising off Phœnix-Island, on Thursday last.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on Monday evening in the ship Fame from Malaga, and who had been put on board her from the London Packet, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, on the 7th instant, informs, that the ship sailed from Liverpool the 19th of May—that at that time the mutiny in the fleet was said to have subsided, and that the situation of Ireland continues to be the same as our last accounts state.

Letter from capt. Farrady, of the ship Catharine of this port, to his owner, dated Bay Mahaut, Guadaloupe, June 11, '97.

"I am sorry to inform you I had the misfortune of being captured by the Sloop of War L'Egalite, Captain Rousseau, which was fitted in Newport about 5 months ago. I was taken on the 4th of June, in lat. 14, 20, long. 56, West. They took Mr. Collins and three of the people on board of the sloop of war, and sent four soldiers, a prize master, a midshipman and five sailors, and run for this place, where we arrived on the 10th inst.

After our arrival I was ordered not to leave the vessel without leave. The prize master went on shore, and returned in half an hour, and ordered me into the boat, and told me to go to the commissary, who examined me very closely. He informed me I should lose my vessel and cargo, and that I might expect nothing else, and that I might be very happy if I did not go to prison. I then asked permission to go to Point Petre, and on my arrival there I met two captains from Cape Ann, near Boston; I made my case known to them, they immediately turned round and left me on the wharf. I was then in very great distress, having no money nor any place to get a dinner. I stopped there for about ten minutes and saw a boat coming on shore, which I thought looked like Americans; they proved to be Capt. Fitzpatrick of New-York, and capt, Lawson of Philadelphia, supercargo of a Danish brig. Upon making my case known to them, capt. F. told me he was in the same situation with regard to capture, but that he had some money to assist himself, or he should have been in a poor situation; for he had been here a month, and had done nothing. He generously told me that I should not want as long as he could assist me. Mr. Constant (the only friend to America here) told me he was very sorry for me, and that he would assist me as much as lay in his power; but that I need not expect to save my vessel.

P. S. They unrigged the ship the second day after her arrival, and compelled the hands to assist them in doing it.

They take vessels bound here within a mile of the harbour, steering right in for the place: So I think we are in a fine state at present! It makes no difference where you are bound; for if you are found in the latitude of any of those Islands which are mentioned in the Proclamation, that is enough to condemn you."

Translated from the Bourdeaux "Journal des Journeaux."

May 10.

Journal "Des Meres de Famille."

This interesting Journal, useful not only to fathers and mothers, but still more so to all those who have children to raise, is continued with success. The fourth number has appeared; it contains numerous essays on physical and moral education.

In the Council of Ancients, sitting of Germinal 14, and Presidency of Delmas, the Council received and approved a resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, which declares that the judges and public accusers (attorneys general) shall not be permitted to quit their functions until after closing the proceedings which they shall have commenced.

Germinal 16, Council of Five Hundred decreed, that consignments made in due form and in conformity to laws existing at the epoch at which the consignments are made, are at the risque and peril of the creditors.

Communicated for publication by the consul-general of the French republic, near the United States. (*Aurora.*

Form of passports and sea-letters which are to be given to vessels and barques conformably to the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and France.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Be it known, that leave and permission has been granted to master or commander of the ship called the of the town of of the burthen of tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the port or harbour of and destined for laden with

That after this ship was surveyed and before her departure, he made oath before the officers of marine, that the said ship belonged to one or more of the subjects of which act shall be annexed to these presents; at the same time he shall observe himself, and cause to be observed by his crew, the marine ordinances and regulations; and shall deliver a list signed and attested by witnesses containing the names & surnames, the places of birth and residence of the persons composing the crew of his ship, and of all those who shall have embarked in her, of whom he shall not receive any on board, without the knowledge and permission of the officers of marine: And in every port or harbour where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew the present permission to the officers of marine, and make a faithful report to them of every thing which passed during his voyage, and he shall carry the colors, arms and insignia of [France or of the United States] during his said voyage. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents, have caused them to be countersigned by and have caused to be affixed to them the seal of our arms. Done at the day of in the year, &c.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To the Cavalier YRUJO, *Minister of Spain.*

UNDER an expectation that you would have lost no time in disavowing the doctrine of your partisan "VERUS," as published in the Gazette of the U. S. on the 17th instant, I have delayed to address you.—But, as your silence supposes your assent to the very extraordinary opinion uttered by that writer, a short answer to that opinion becomes necessary, and, considering that you are a volunteer in newspaper polemics, you cannot object to the frankness with which I shall express myself.

By the reasoning which you have adopted on this occasion, and upon which indeed you have practised, it is contended that "whenever the President of the United States shall submit any representation, which he may have received from the head of a department, to the legislature of the United States, and Congress shall see proper to direct a publication of such document for the information of their constituents, it shall be allowed for any foreign minister, resident with the United States, who may consider such representation as affecting the interests of his court, to address himself, through the medium of a newspaper, to the people of the United States, and to animadvert, in all the asperity of indecent language, on the proceedings of the American government."

In what confusion or imbecility of diplomatic construction, such an idea originated, I pretend not to say—but I will assert with confidence that, unless Mr. Yrujo is charged with instructions of a most nefarious nature, his business is *with the government*, and not *with the people of the United States.*

AMERICANUS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The faction, in their cups, say they do not acknowledge JOHN ADAMS as President of the United States. This has been known for some time; but it was not supposed that they had temerity enough to do it publicly, even at a drinking Bout. The late "feast of reason" however so far deprived them of reason, that one of the toasts plainly implies the sentiment, "The United States and their President"—Whether the Chevalier Yarico is in the secret or not, I will not pretend to say; but his philippic against the government, is as outre a performance as if no such officer as President existed.—Some people do not scruple to say, that the faction have taken the Chevalier under their guardianship and direction; and, as Mr. Adams ought to have lost *two* votes where he had only *one*—he is not, what the people call him, President of the United States. When the Chevalier Yarico therefore publishes a second edition of his letter, the error of alluding to such a personage will be expunged. How charmingly the French order these things in Spain now-a-days!

One of those truly respectable personages who have found refuge in this country from the perils they were in for attempting to counterfeit a constitution and palm it on the people, has been graciously pleased to offer a model of his own clumsy casting in lieu of the constitution of the United States. The people of France having adopted a form of government with five heads, this fabricator of forms proposes that the United States should have FIVE PRESIDENTS. The consistency of these state tinkers is truly laughable—They are continually railing against the expense of supporting the government of the United States; and here, in one essential article, they propose encreasing it five-fold. Perhaps, however, as the business of pamphlet making affords but a starving pittance, they would propose dividing the present salary into five parts, and for one fifth even of a fifth there might be found among this worthy fraternity men who would cheerfully undertake the task of governing the United States. A creature of this stamp offered to serve as governor of a state for 200 dollars—and declared it was more money than he ever saw at once in his life.

The faction say in their vehicle, the Aurora of Saturday last—"Deplorable indeed would be our situation if John Adams could give effect to his assertion, for we should not only be the slavish tools of a British ministry, but we should be fleeced of the effects of our hard earnings to satisfy the rapacity of the anglo American harpies, and to realize the mad and wicked projects of the administration."—Which may be thus parodized: Deplorable indeed would be our situation, if the faction could give effect to their assertion [That the people are opposed to the government]—for we should not only be the slaves of a foreign power, but we should be fleeced of our hard earnings to satisfy the rapacity, not only of foreign mercenaries, but of the *GALLO AMERICAN* Harpies, who are now waiting and longing, panting and gasping for the property of every man of industry in the United States. To realize the mad and wicked projects of this faction, the public debt of the United States has been augmented millions, and they have brought the country to the verge of a foreign war. The southern states are threatened with the scenes of St. Domingo, and the eastern with the horrors of bankruptcy from the loss of their commerce.

Some sly fellow (a wicked concealed *aristocrat*, no doubt) has put a trick upon poor Bache, by prevailing on him to insert the following keen ironical satire on his own absurd and ridiculous doctrines.

"Mr. Washington would probably have been re-elected if he had stood a candidate; but it is without a doubt that his election would not have been *unanimous*, and this most probably was the *cause* of his resignation.—His British treaty has capped the climax of the British measures of his administration, and opened the eyes of many of his former admirers.

"The assertion that there is no discordance between the political views and wishes of the Government and those of the people, is completely groundless. The event of the election for President proved it. John Adams had 71 votes, Thomas Jefferson, 68. If the election in this state had been *fairly* conducted, John Adams would have had TWO* less, and Thomas Jefferson, one more, and had it not been for a mere accident in Maryland, one vote which was given for Adams would have been thrown in Jefferson's scale, and the latter would have been chosen. When it is further remarked, that all the prejudiced influence of Washington's name, and all the efforts of his creatures operated in favor of Adams, who can doubt but that the *pure* voice of the people was unequivocally in favor of this *republican* rival, and consequently against those measures of the present administration which have indulged such a partiality for Britain, as is likely to involve us in all the horrors of a war with France."

* *This humorous writer who has so happily hit off the Jacobin* saws, *is here mistaken:—Mr. Adams had but* one *vote in Pennsylvania; although the people of the State had decided by a very considerable majority to give* fifteen *votes for him as President; but those two honest men, T. Mifflin and A. J. D.* decided otherwise.

ECONOMICKS.

HINTS ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CYDER.

APPLES should be gathered when full ripe, and will quit the tree by gentle shaking; if gathered before ripe, the cyder will be rough and hard, and seldom pleasant or good flavoured. Lay them on the ground in a fruit yard, better if upon a gravel walk, as the wet will run from them, and they will lie dry in the bottom; should not lie thicker than ten or twelve inches, and are better kept without than within doors. Care should be taken to place fruits of equal ripeness and good qualities by themselves; for if of different ripeness the cyder will be apt to ferment too much, will cause it to grow hard, and never be rich, full, and fine flavoured.

When the fruit is thoroughly mellow, it must be committed to the mill for the purpose of cyder making, made with a stone chase and roller, something similar to a bark or a sugar mill. The roller drawn round the chase by a horse. Here it should be ground to a pulp, that no bit of apple may be seen, and until you cannot hold it in your hand, if you take a handful and squeeze it; the kernels and rind will be well broken, and will give the liquor a fine flavour. Let it be put into tubs or hogsheads with one head out, and remain there two days, then press it through haircloths. I use fourteen, or fifteen, putting about two pails full in each, turning up the sides and corners; then put another on until the whole are filled, then press it with a screw; put the juice into hogsheads; after it has been there a few days it will work and throw up a thick substance at the bung hole, somewhat like barm, but of a darker colour; when this appears it generally is dropt fine, and should be immediately racked into a clean cask; for, if the substance be suffered to fall, the grounds from the bottom will rise, and the whole will be in a ferment and very foul, and perhaps must be racked three or four times before it can again be separated and got fine; and will run a risque of making the cyder harsh. So long as it remains fine and free from fermenting, it may remain in the cask; but if it ferment much it should be racked, and the grounds or lees taking from it; it often requires four or five rackings. Cyder made with different sorts of apples keep best by breaking and mixing together; but this should not be done until it is fine, when the proprietor may blend it to his palate. After the whole is done, a bung may be placed over the bung hole, but should not be close stopt until February or March, when it will be fit for sale or use.

If cyder do not fine, some people glass. For one hogshead of a hundred gallons, beat about one ounce and a half pull it to pieces; add to it about two of liquor, and whisk it: repeat this be dissolved, and beaten fine. R foul liquor, throw in the dissolv stir it together with a stick. A drops fine, rack it off into a clea

Cyder should not be bottled or eighteen months after it is would endanger the breaking t

IMPROVEMEN

BALTIMORE, Jul

It cannot but be grateful to wisher to Baltimore, to view ments at this time going on in of our flourishing city. But w of prosperity must it not give cast his eyes along the exte elegant buildings erecting on lately completed be Mr. Dug Elderry. From Water street, ning was made about two y out) to the end of the wharf. completed and progressing stores and dwellings, which e enterprize and improvement time by no City, perhap and certainly equalled by ne What adds much to the be street is, that the houses ar high, and on the same consi

This ground is mostly rent; it is no adulation t tors evince no less liberali where an individual leaf the ability to erect a buil rest, they immediately s

...ney at six per cent, and give him his own time to refund it; they also give the option of purchasing off the rent, at any time they may see proper, by paying the principal of the amount.

STATE OF IRELAND.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 11.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The report having been read Mr. Pelham said it would be unnecessary at present for him to trouble the house with many observations, because as a committee of the Lords were sitting on the same subject, the only step which ought now to be taken was to send the report to them. He could not however, help observing that what had now transpired must convince every man that it was not legislating which should be resorted to, to repress this daring and dark conspiracy, but to those strong measures which the executive government had already adopted, with the approbation of the house. This report justified to the fullest extent those measures—and at the same time called on the gentlemen of the house—and on a very loyal subject to strain every nerve to put down this society: Nor did he think, formidable as they might appear, that there was any reason to fear that the loyalty of the country and the force of the State, would not be fully sufficient to crush them: their numbers it was reasonable to believe, had been greatly exaggerated in these papers, as it was plain that they tried every mode to keep up the spirits of their deluded followers, as well by fallacious statements of their force, as by the expectation of foreign assistance. For his own part he believed the great body of the people were loyal—and he would be proud to exert every power he possessed in opposing this band of daring traitors; but he hoped that the publication of this report would open their eyes and shew them the danger and the crimes into which they were hastening. He hoped this report would open the eyes of other persons also, No man in the house, he was sure, would deny that parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation were fair questions for discussion, either in or out of parliament—but he was confident that when it was known that these were only made pretences for introducing confiscation, murder and a republic—they would be less zealous in urging these questions at such a time. He concluded by moving that this report be communicated to the Committee of the Lords, and that it be printed—Ordered.

Mr. Pelham, without preface brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon. This report, which consists of sixty nine folio pages, was read at full length by the clerk; we must content ourselves at this time with giving a summary of its contents.

The committee began by stating, that they considered it to be essential to a proper discharge of the duty imposed on them, not to confine their enquiries to the specific papers submitted to their consideration but to go back to examine into the principles and motives of the society of the United Irishmen at its first formation, they assert, that in consequence of this examination, they find the society, under the pretext of promoting a parlimentary reform and what they call emancipation of the Catholics, harbo... design to disunite this country ... Britain, to overthrow the ... tion, and establish in it... form of governmen... this opinion ... written by ... tive mem... Belfa...

...rise money in certain proportions, and to distribute it in certain ways, such as providing arms and ammunition; supplying the members who suffer for the cause by imprisonment or otherwise, with necessaries, and with the means of defence; providing for the wives and families of those who may fall in the field or any other way for the common service; they are enabled to regulate the election of military officers, and, in a word, some branch or other of this organized body is to regulate every thing which relates to the military, the financial or the judical department. With respect to the last, there is a particular provision which fixes the manner in which the tribunal shall be chosen, who, when a revolution begins, shall decide on the property and even the lives of accused individuals; and there is another provision which declares what description of suspected persons shall not be suffered to enter the ranks when the conflict shall begin. This paper contains also the oath and test which is to be taken by the private members and by the committee-men, by the secretaries, treasurers, &c. that of the privates in little more than a promise "to promote as far as in him lies a brotherhood and union among Irishmen—and that he will not through hope or fear, or any other motive, give evidence against any of his brethren, or betray any expressions which he may hear at the meeting of the society." The other papers which the committee have copied into their report, are minutes of the proceedings of sub-committees of United Irishmen; and reports on a variety of subjects. They contain in the first place accurate returns of the numbers of men who have at different periods become members of the body, specifying the precise number in the particular countries, towns, and districts; they contain also returns equally minute of the sums subscribed by each respective place, and the manner and purposes for which the money has been expended. The returns of guns, bayonets, swords, spiles, cannon, powder in barrels, and in weight, of ball cartridges, of bullets, &c. &c. are all reported with equal accuracy, and always accompanying the returns of the men and money.

By these returns it appears, that the society, within a short time, and from beginnings comparatively small, has arisen to a number truly formidable—not less at this moment than *one hundred thousand men!*—The amount of their arms, though far from being commensurate to their numbers, appears to be very considerable, and they reckon among their ordnance eight pieces of cannon and one mortar. In their money accounts are found accurate statements of their expenditures for assisting prisoners, purchasing arms, &c. and in one return it is remarkable that the officer who remits it says, "this money has been paid somewhat before the usual time, because it is expected our friends will soon arrive at Bantry," or words to that effect—and several instances occur in the papers of allusions to the expected arrival of these friends. In some papers the committee earnestly exhort their people to temperance, to sobriety, to peace, observing that the wish of government was to goad them into insurrection, by ... hopes of the people would be ... only now, ... occ... "

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, July 18.

By the politeness of a gentlemun, who came passenger in the Franklin from Bourdeaux, arrived yesterday evening, we are in possession of Paris papers to the 23d of May—from which we have extracted the following particulars.

The late hour at which we received them, precludes the possibility of furnishing any thing more for this day; but whatever appears worthy of translation will be given tomorrow.

From a cursory perusal of the most recent they do not appear to contain any thing very interesting.

The most important event announced, is the intelligence relative to the insurrection on board the British fleet commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and destined for the East Indies. Though the Paris Editor does not appear to attach much credit to the authority on which this news is founded [letters from London]—yet we thing it *corroborates* the accounts we published last week from from Marblehead; which may now be rendered *less dubious*.

—

PARIS, May 16.

On the 14th inst. the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the general) ambassador to Rome—and Scherer, Consul General to reside at New-York. Mr. Scherer is brother of the general of that name.

LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune *Bureau de Pusy*, and *Latour Maubourg, are liberated*. Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the Emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

May 23.

Letters have been received from London of the 15th instant, which announce, that a new insurrection has taken place in the British fleet, commanded by Lord Cornwallis and destined for India. The admiral having given orders for sailing, the crews refused to obey—he resolved on decisive measures and directed the mutineers to be fired on. This step, far from calming the insurrection, served only to exasperate the sailors, who soon obtained the entire command of several ships. They immediately arrested Lord Cornwallis and many of the superior officers, and appointed a commission of delegates from the several ships to try them—Mean while, deputations from the fleet were sent to the other ports in England to engage all the sailors in a common cause for obtaining the justice they require of government. It is unnecessary to add, that while we give publicity to these reports, we think it prudent to suspend our belief of their entire authenticity, till further accounts are recei...

by another French privateer 10th, by another; and received civility from all.

23, spoke brig Nancy, Reed, out ten days from New York to Madeira, then in lat, 37' 43. July 6th, spoke the ship London Packet, Ewie, out 45 days from Liverpool to Baltimore. 9th, spoke schr Hercules, out 4 days from Baltimore to Cayenne.

The ship Washington and sloup Sally, are arrived at Salem from this port.

The brig Eliza,——, has arrived at Charleston.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Commerce ——, Havre	—
Franklin, Dodge, Bourdeaux,	41

Ship Franklin, Capt. Dodge, left Bourdeaux, the 6th June.

Left their the following American vessels.

Brigs Betsey, Ewing, for Boston, to sail in 10 or 15 days; ——, Very for Salem, in 15 or 20 days; Leopard, Guthridge, for Boston in 8 or 10 days; Ship Liberty, Wheaton, of New York, to sail for Lisbon in a few days; Hercules, Bridges, of Boston, lying in ballast; Brig Ceres, Guthrie, of New-York, to sail for the West Indies in two days.

Arrived there.

May 20, Schr. Eglantine, ——, N. York.
24, Brig Phœnix, Grafton, Salem.
28, Ship Jefferson, Hooper, Boston.
30, Ship Mary Ann, ——, N. York.
Schr. Friendship, Saunders, Gloucester.
31, Brig Eagle, ——, Philadelphia,
June 3, Ship Diana, White, New-York.

The brig Sally, Foster, for Philadelphia, and brig Nancy, Webb, for Salem, sailed in company.

June 8, long. 7, W. lat. 44, N. was boarded by the English frigate Phæton, and treated politely.

June 11, Long. 17, lat. 43, boarded by a French cruiser and treated politely.

June 15, Long. 21, lat. 43, spoke the ship Ceres, Conger, from Newry, out 17 days, bound to New-York, with 50 passengers, all well.—Sailed from Newry in company with the ship Warren, Stoddard, for New-York, with 250 passengers.

June 20, long. 30, lat. 42, boarded by the Argonaut, an English 64: and treated very impolitely, but suffered to proceed after two hours detention.

June 22, long. 32, lat. 42, passed a wreck. to appearance American schooner, with yellow sides, round house, black stern and yellow mouldings: she appeared to be a new vessel, but could not discover her name, being full of water—masts and bowsprit gone by the board.

June 26, long. 43. lat 43, fell in with the English homewards bound Windward West India fleet. consisting of between 2 and 300 sail, out 35 days—was boarded by the sloop of war Swift, one of the convoy. and treated politely.

July 6, long, 59, lat. 42, spoke the brig Zephyr from Boston bound to Hamburg out 6 days, all well.

July 10, long 66, lat. 43, 39, spoke the the brig Mary, O'Brien, from Wales bound to New York, out 54 days un...

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *July* 19.

TO *DON CARLOS*.

Sir,

IT is very currently reported, that the Officers of your magnanimous maker, now commanding on the territory of the United States, have recently sold and are now selling, through their agents, large quantities of prime lands, to which (being ceded to the United States) their title may well be deemed questionable, or rather unquestionably bad.

It is also reported, that this has given rise to the pretexts which have delayed the delivering up of the Posts to the officers of the United States.—That that celebrated Land-Dealer, BLOUNT, had a concern in this Speculation, and finessed, thro' his understrappers, with the British minister, in the double view of gaining money as an Indian-treaty-man, and furnishing your officers with a new pretext, which may allow further time for the disposal of the disputed lands.

If it be true that his majesty and his representatives (who are said to be interested) wink at these transactions; and really the tergiversations and prevaricating conduct of Don *Shuffleojo* and the Baron de *Carry on delay*, justify the suspicion; I leave it to your excellency's good sense to decide, whether it will not be very natural for us to begin to doubt whether his majesty actually means to fulfil the stipulation by which the aforesaid lands are ceded to the United States.

These important points will not miss your excellency's notice. You have abundant opportunity to clear up the business through the medium of any of the public prints: should it be in your power, your doing it will prove immensely advantageous to the interests of your master.

A MAN.

—

Mr. FENNO,

Please to inform Mr. Bache's correspondent, that he lies under a mistake, respecting the President's *first appointment*, his first being that of "*Sands*" from which no Gold can be extracted, in place of the *Lambs* whom wolves were devouring"—that the nomination of his first born to Berlin, was no more than a removal, and not as he and his correspondents have endeavoured to impose upon the world, a new appointment—It is well known to Mr. Bache and his correspondents that Mr. Adams was appointed by President Washington last June twelvemonth, Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon; but as no appointment was made to fill his place at the Hague until this last March, when Mr. Murray was sent to succeed him, he was directed to remain at the Hague until his successor arrived—the successor of Washington thought proper to alter his destination to Berlin, instead of Lisbon. There is no additional rank conferred by this appointment, nor any additional emolument, and is no more Mr. Bache, than if your employers should think proper to remove you from home to France without an increase of pay or emolument.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

26

Propofals

For carrying MAILS of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office, in Philadelphia, until the 31ſt day of July next, incluſive.

MAINE.

1. From Brewer's or Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river and Columbia, to Narraguagus once a week.

Leave Brewer's every Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tueſday at 6 P M—Returning, leave Narraguagus every Wedneſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Brewer's the next Saturday by 10 A M.

2. From Narraguagus by Gouldſborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Cuſline, Penobſcot, Buckſport, Frankfort, Proſpect and Belfaſt to Duck-Trap once a week.

Leave Narraguagus every Wedneſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tueſday by 6 P M.

3. From Duck Trap by Camden, Thomaſton, Warren, Waldoborough, Newcaſtle, Wiſcaſſet, Bath, Brunſwick, Freeport and North Yarmout, to Portland once a week.

Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M, and arrive at Portland the next Tueſday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portland every Wedneſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M.

4. From Portland by Biddeford, Welles and York, to Portſmouth.

April 15 to October 15. Leave Portland every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portſmouth the ſame days by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portſmouth every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday at 9 P M, and arrive at Portland on the next day by 6 P M.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Portland every Monday and Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Portſmouth on Tueſday and Friday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portſmouth every Tueſday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Portland every Wedneſday and Saturday at 5 P M.

5. From Portland by North-Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunſwick, Bath, Wiſcaſſet, Dreſden, Pittſton and Hallowell Hook to Hallowell court houſe, once a week.

Leave Portland every Friday at 8 A. M, and arrive at Hallowell court-houſe the next Saturday by 7 P M. *Returning.* Leave Hallowell court-houſe every Wedneſday by 5 A M, and arrive at Portland on Thurſday by 6 P M.

6. From Wiſcaſſet by Dreſden, Pittſton, Hallowell Hook, Hallowell court-houſe, Winthrop, Monmouth, Green, New-Glouceſter and Gray to Portland once a week.

Leave Portland every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wiſcaſſet on Wedneſday noon. *Returning.* Leave Wiſcaſſet on Wedneſday at 3 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

7. From Hallowell Hook by Vaſſalborough, Fort Halifax, Winſlow, Fairfield and Canaan to Norridgewok once a week.

Leave Hallowell Hook every Wedneſday at 11 A M, and arrive at Norridgewock on Thurſday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Norridgewock on Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook on Tueſday by 6 P M.

8. From Hallowell Hook to Farmington on Sandy river once in two weeks.

Leave Hallowell Hook every other Wedneſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Farmington by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Farmington every other Thurſday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook by 6 P M.

9. From [illegible] every

Chester to Concord in New Hampſhire once a week,

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Cheſter by 2 P M, and arrive at Boſton on Tueſday by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Boſton every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Cheſter on Saturday by 11 A M, and arrive at Concord on Saturday by 6 P M.

20. From Boſton by Concord, Lancaſter, Leominſter and Aſhburnham to Marlborough, Keene and Walpole in New Hampſhire.

Leave Leominſter every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 P M, and at Walpole on Friday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Walpole every Saturday or Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 A M, and at Leominſter in the evening. Leave Leominſter every Monday and Thurſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Boſton by 6 P M.

21. From Boſton by Quincy, Hingham, Hanover, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnſtable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham to Truro once a week.

Leave Boſton every Thurſday by 3 P M, arrive at Sandwich on Friday by 6 P M, and at Truro the next Sunday by 6 A M. Returning. Leave Truro every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Sandwich on Tueſday by 7 P M, and at Boſton on Thurſday by 10 A M.

22. From Sandwich by Falmouth and Holmes Hole to Edgarton once a weeek.

Leave Sandwich every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Edgarton on Monday by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Edgarton on Monday by 2 P M, and arrive at Sandwich on Tueſday by noon.

23. From Boſton by Sharon, Manſfield, Norton and Taunton to Newport once a week.

Leave Boſton every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, on Tueſday. *Returning* Leave Newport every Wedneſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boſton on Thurſday by 6 P M.

24. From Boſton by Charleſton, Medford, Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngboroegh to Amherſt once a week.

Leave Boſton every Thurſday by 10 A M, and arrive at Amherſt the next Saturday noon. *Returning.* Leave Amherſt every Monday noon, and arrive at Boſton on Wedneſday by 3 P M.

25. From Boſton by Randolph, Bridgewater, Raynham and Taunton to New Bedford.

From May 1 to November 1 Leave Boſton every Monday, wedneſday and Friday at 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at New Bedford by 8 P M. *Returning.* Leave New Bedford every Sunday, Tueſday and Thurſday by 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at Boſton by 8 P M.

From November 1 to May 1. Leave Boſton every wedneſday and Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at New Bedford on Thurſday & Saturday by 8 P M. Returning Leave New Bedford every Monday and wedneſday by 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at Boſton on Tueſday and Thurſday by 7 P M.

26. From New Bedford to Nantucket, twice a week from November 1 to May 1. Leave New Bedford every Friday and Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Leave Nantucket every Saturday and Tueſday by 10 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave New Bedford every Monday, wedneſday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Returning. Leave Nantucket every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening, winds and tide permitting.

27. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to warren once a week.

Leave Taunton every wedneſday by 5 A M, and arrive at warren by 10 A M. Leave warren by 1 P M, and arrive at Taunton by 6 P M.

28. From Boſton by Dedham, Providence, Plainfield, Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and New Haven to New York three times a week.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boſton every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday by 10 A M, [illegible]

Northampton on Monday and Thurſday by noon, and at Suffield by 7 P M.

35. From Hanover by Oxford and Haverhill to Newbury one a week.

Leave Hanover every wedneſday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 4 P M, and at Newbury by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newbury every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 8 A M, and at Haverhill by 6 P M

VERMONT.

36. From Windſor by Royalſton, Randolph, Williamſton and Montpelier to Burlington once in two weeks.

Leave Windſor every other Thurſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Burlington the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Burlington every other Thurſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Windſor on Wedneſday by 6 P M.

37. From Windſor to Rutland once a week.

Leave Rutland every Monday by 7 A M and arrive at Windſor on Thurſday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Windſor every Wedneſday by 6 A M, arrive at Rutland on Thurſday by 6 P M.

38. From Burlington by Vergennes and Middlebury to Rutland once a week.

Leave Burlington every Thurſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Burlington on Wedneſday noon.

39. From Rutland by Mancheſter, Bennington, Lanſingburg and Troy to Albany.

Leave Rutland every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Albany the next Wedneſday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every Thurſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Bennington by 7 P M. Leave Bennington on Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 7 P M.

RHODE-ISLAND.

40. From Providence by Briſtol and Warren to Newport.

Leave Providence every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday by 7 A M, and arrive at Newport the ſame days by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newport every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Providence by 4 P M.

41. From Providence by Eaſt Greenwich, Newport, South Kingſton, Weſterly and Stonington Point to New London once a week.

Leave Providence every Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, leave Newport every Wedneſday by 6 A M, and arrive at New London on Thurſday by noon. Returning. Leave New London on Thurſday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P M, leave Newport on Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Providence by 5 P M.

CONNECTICUT.

42. From Hartford by Windham to Norwich once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Norwich by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Norwich every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hartford by 7 P M.

43 From Hartford by Middletown, Modus Landing and Colcheſter to New-London, once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tueſday at 1 P M, and arrive at New London on Wedneſday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave New London every Thurſday by 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 7 P M.

44. From Hartford by New Hartford, Canaan, Sheffield and Hillſdale to Hudſon once a week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hudſon on Wedneſday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Hudſon every Wedneſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 11 A M.

45. From Hartford by Litchfield, New Milford, Newtown, Danbury and Ridgefield to New York once a week.

Leave Hartford every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, at New Milford on Tueſday by 11 A M, and at New York on Thurſday by 8 A M. Returnrng. Leave New York every Thurſday by 4 P M, arrive at New Milford on Saturday noon, at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at Hartford on Monday by 8 A M.

46. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield and Goſhen, to Canaan, once a week.

Leave [illegible] every Monday noon, arrive at Litchfie[illegible] Ha[illegible]day by

and arrive at Old Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 7 P M.

58. From Rome by [illegible] to Rotterdam once in two weeks,

Leave Rome every other Thurſday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

59. From Rome by Oneida, Onondaigua, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigua once a week

Leave Rome every Thurſday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, Leave Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rome the next Thurſday by 8 A M.

60. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks

Leave Kanandaigua every other other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Niagara the next Wedneſday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.

61. From Rhinebeck by Kingſton, Shawangunk, Wardſbridge, Goſhen, Hamburg, Newtown, Johnſonſburg and Hope, to Eaſton, once a week.

Leave Eaſton every Thurſday by 3 P M, and arrive at Rhinebeck the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rhinebeck every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Eaſton on Thurſday by 10 A M.

62. From New York by Hackenſack, Paramus, New Antrim and Cheſter to Goſhen once a week.

Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Goſhen on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Goſhen every Tueſday at 6 A M, and arrive at New York on Wedneſday by 6 P M.

63. From Fiſhkill by Newburg and New Windſor to Goſhen once a week.

Leave Fiſhkill every Wedneſday by 7 A M, and arrive at Goſhen by 5 P M. Leave Goſhen every Tueſday at 7 A M, and arrive at Fiſhkill by 5 P M.

64. From New York by Jamaica, Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bridgehampton to Sagharbour once a week.

Leave New York every Thurſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagharbour the next Saturday by 6 P M. Leave Sagharbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wedneſday by 5 P M.

NEW-JERSEY.

65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wedneſday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by 1 P M.

66 From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-houſe, Shrewſbury, Middletown Point, Spotſwood, New Brunſwick, Somerſet, New Germanton, Pittſton and Flemington to Trenton once a week.

Leave Trenton every Tueſday by 10 A M, and return to Trenton the next Tueſday by 6 A M.

67. From Philadelphia by Taunton and Aſſion to Tuckerton once in two weeks

Leave Philadelphia every other Wedneſday by 3 P M, arrive at Tuckerton on Thurſday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerton every other Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday by 9 A M.

68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedeſborough, Woodſtown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wedneſday afternoon by 3 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Friday by 2 P M. Leave Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday at 9 A M.

69. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Plumſtead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Eaſton once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wedneſday by 10 A M, and arrive at Eaſton on Thurſday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Eaſton every Monday at 9 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſday by 3 P M.

70. From Plumſtead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pittſton once a week.

Leave Plumſtead every Thurſday by 5 A M, arrive at Pittſton by 11 A M. Leave Pittſton by 1 P M, and arrive at Plumſtead by 7 P M.

71. From Eaſton to Wilkeſbarre once a week.

Leave Eaſton every Thurſday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkeſbarre on Saturday noon. Returning. Leave Wilkeſbarrre every Tueſday noon, and arrive at Eaſton every Thurſday by noon.

72. From Philadelphia by Norriſtown, Trap, Pottſgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg to Carliſle.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Philadelphia every [illegible]y and Thurſday at ſunſet, arrive at Reading [illegible]ſday and Saturday at 4 P M. Leave Read[illegible] at 8 A M, arrive at Carliſle every [illegible]urning. Leave Carliſle eve[illegible]ſday

3 P M, and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 8 P M.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

82. From Baltimore by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Montgomery court-houſe, Charleſburg, Leeſburg, Middleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper court-houſe, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leeſburg on Tueſday evening, and at Culpeper Court Houſe the next Thurſday noon. Returning. Leave Culpeper court-houſe every Friday noon, and arrive at Baltimore the next Monday by 9 A M.

83. From Allen's Freſh by Ludlow's Ferry to Port Conway in Virginia.

Leave Allen's Freſh every other Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Port Conway by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Port Conway every other Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Allen's Freſh by 7 P M.

84. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarkſburg once in two weeks.

Leave Morgantown every other Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Clarkſburg by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Clarkſburg every other Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Morgantown by 8 P M.

85. From Todd's to King and Queen Court H. once a week.

Leave Todd's every Thurſday by 9 A M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 A M. Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todd's by 6 P M.

86. From Halifax by Danville to Caſwell court-houſe once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-houſe every other Tueſday by 2 P M, arrive at Caſwell court houſe the next Wedneſday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Caſwell C.H. every other Thurſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court houſe on Friday by noon.

87. From Peterſburgh by Suſſex court houſe and Southampton court houſe to South Quay, once in two weeks.

Leave Peterſburg every other Wedneſday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thurſday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 3 P M.

NORTH-CAROLINA &c.

88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swanſboro' once in two weeks, the mails to go alternately.

Leave Newbern every other Thurſday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two hours, and return to Newbern the next.

89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Charleſton, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charleſton the next Thurſday by 10 A M. Leave Charleſton every Thurſday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 5 P M.

90. From Norfolk by Kempſville, Great Bridge and North Weſt River Bridge to Joneſboro', once in two weeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wedneſday at 9 A M and arrive at Joneſboro' on Thurſday by 7 P M Returning. Leave Joneſboro' every other Monday by 10 A M and arrive at Norfolk on Tueſday by 6 P M.

91 From North Weſt River Bridge by New Lebanon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave North Weſt River Bridge every other Friday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by 6 P M. Leave Elizabeth city every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge by 6 P M.

92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower Gap Grayſonecourt-houſe and Auſtinville to Wythe court-houſe once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every othe Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 P M. Leave Wythe court-houſe every other Tueſday by 9 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Thurſday by 6 P M.

93 From Murfreeſboro' by South Quay to Suffolk once a week.

From Murfreeſboro' every Wedneſday by 6 A M, arrive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suffolk every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreeſboro' by 6 P M.

94 From Fayetteville to Pittſburg once in two weeks.

Leave Fayetteville every other Wedneſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittſburg on Thurſday at 10 A M. Leave Pittſburg every other Thurſday by 2 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

[illegible]uſta by Robinſon at the White [illegible] mills to Cooſahatchy, once a

[illegible]eſday by 8 A M and ar[illegible]day by 7 P M. Re[illegible] Sunday at 6 A [illegible]by 5 P M. [illegible]nding in